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Dated: April 5, 1989.
Stuart L. Nightingale,
Associate Commissioner for Health Affairs.
[FR Doc. 89-8603 Filed 4-11-89; 8:45 am]
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[Docket No. 89E-0104]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; Nimotop ™

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for Nimotop ™ (nimodipine) and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human drug product.

ADDRESS: Written comments and petitions should be directed to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, Rm. 4-62, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: I. David Wolfson, Office of Health Affairs (HFY-20), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-1382.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: a testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product Nimotop ™ (nimodipine). Nimotop ™ is indicated for the improvement of neurological deficits due to spasm following subarachnoid hemorrhage from ruptured congenital intracranial aneurysms in patients who are in good neurological condition post-ictus (e.g. Hunt and Hess Grades I-III). Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for Nimotop ™ (U.S. Patent No. 4,406,906) from Bayer A.G., and requested FDA's assistance in determining the patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. FDA, in a letter dated March 22, 1989, advised the Patent and Trademark Office that the human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period. The letter also stated that the active ingredient, nimodipine, represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for Nimotop ™ is 3,403 days. Of this time, 1,108 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 2,295 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act became effective:* September 6, 1979. The applicant claims June 29, 1979, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND became effective on September 6, 1979.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:* September 17, 1982. The applicant claims September 16, 1982, as the date that the new drug application (NDA) was initially submitted to FDA. However, FDA records indicate that NDA 19-869 was initially submitted to FDA on September 17, 1982.

3. *The date the application was approved:* December 28, 1988. FDA verified the applicant's claim that NDA 19-869 was approved on December 28, 1988.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 730 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published is incorrect may, on or before June 12, 1989, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments and ask for a redetermination. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA, on or before October 10, 1989, for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, Part 1, 98th Cong., 2d Sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) in three copies (except that individuals may submit single copies) and identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: April 5, 1989.
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[Docket No. 89N-0066]

Tracking of NDA and ANDA Reformulations for Solid, Oral, Immediate Release Drug Products

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the implementation of a system to improve its monitoring of the bioequivalence of drug products approved under new drug applications (NDA's) and abbreviated new drug applications (ANDA's). Specifically, the new system will help FDA determine whether bioequivalence studies are needed when an applicant proposes to reformulate its drug product. The purpose of the tracking system is to